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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 67.

No. 18,698. 號八十九百六千八萬一第 日六十月三年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 28th, 1918. 五拜禮 號六十二月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	10 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	10 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	15 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	10 "
6.30 " to 8.30 " "	15 "
8.30 " to 9.30 " "	10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cases not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order representing Bank Notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. 1843	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 18th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express, a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow, a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express, p.m.	No. 17 Through, p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
SHUM CHUN	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Shum Chun	dep.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Fa Hing	dep.	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Shiao Market	dep.	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Tai Po	dep.	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Shum Chun	dep.	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Wong Hong	dep.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
KOWLOON	dep.	11.00	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00

ENTERTAINMENT

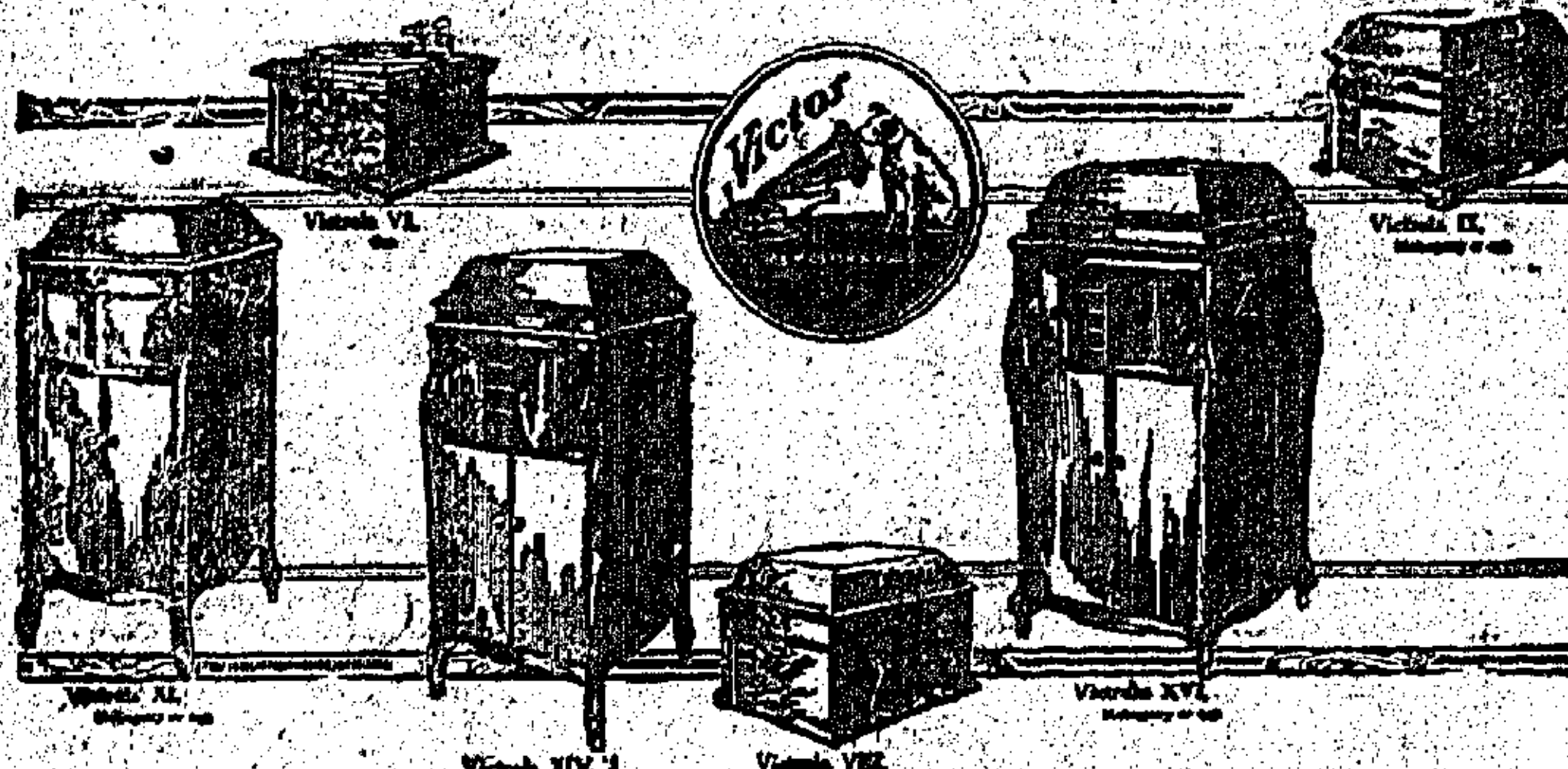
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Made of a strong "Aertex" Cellular cloth which readily absorbs perspiration and does not strike chilly.

An Ideal Shirt for all out-door Sports wear.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.

EPIURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR
in Boxes of 25 & 50.REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR
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U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.
S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berth only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Chinese, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
improved.Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO KIAN KIAN and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

COMPANY REPORT

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs J. D. Humphreys & Son) for the year ending 31st December, 1917, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the company (since its registration) to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on May 4th, states:—

The Net Profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, donations to charities of \$2,750, and payment of auditors' fees \$700, amount to \$100,003.56

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year \$45.10

\$101,008.66

From this there has to be deducted:—

General Managers' Commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year, as per Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association \$5,033.19

Remuneration of Consulting Committee as per Article 92... 1,000.00

\$4,033.19

Leaving available for appropriation \$94,975.48

We propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. which will absorb \$63,000.00

Write off Building Improvements, Furniture, Fittings, Utensils of Trade, 7,835.51

Write off Acreated Water and other Plant and Machinery 15,104.49

Write off Sinking Fund 2,000.00

Pay to the Staff Provident Fund 2,000.00

And carry forward to 1918 account 4,975.48

\$94,975.48

The existing Consulting Committee consists of the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston, and Mr. H. P. White.

"CHERRY-O" AT THE FRONT.

FOUR LITTLE NOTES FOR HOME GROUSEES

The morale of an army is what matters most, our own men are beyond compare, and that counts for almost all. Let me give four examples of the cheerfulness and spirit of sacrifice which have recently come under my notice.

The first is that of a young subaltern who has been wounded, had trench fever and shell shock. He returned to the front not long ago, and writes:—"I am unspeakably happy to be back with the old lot again, and am feeling better and more cheery than I've felt for a long time."

What do the "grouses" at home think of that temper?

Here is a story which reaches me from a battalion commander in charge of a labour battalion which was making light railways in the Cambrai area. His men, "all old crooks," he says, with injuries often to feet and hands, arrived at a certain camping ground in dreary, drizzling rain at two in the morning, wearied from a hard march. Here they were told to set up tents for the night, and, exhausted as they were, did so, singing cheerfully. At six in the morning they were called out to work, and they rose to the sound of their own music. It is not on the fighting forces alone that the stress of battle falls.

THE FOLKS AT HOME.

Another officer on leave informs me that his men are concerned about the shortage of food at home, and are writing back to their people not to send parcels. The officer tells me, as censor of letters, that scores of them to this effect pass through his hands. "We have enough," they say. "Don't send anything more. Keep it for yourselves."

Now here is a pleasant little bit of observation—a thing seen somewhere in France after a fight of some magnitude. The battle had ended favourably for us, and some regiments had been relieved after serious losses. My eye-witness stood at the corner of a street when a batch of 300 German prisoners were coming in from the lines. In the village were a number of our men looking on with interest.

Suddenly there was seen to be a commotion of excitement among two regimental dogs of unknown pedigree. The rumour passed through the crowd like lightning. "A hare! A hare!" It was true; the tykes had winded a hare, and paws were in flight. In an instant the whole body of men turned their attention from the German prisoners as if they were negligible, and were in full cry on the heels of the dogs and their prey over the fields and away.

What were German prisoners compared to a hare hunt? Here was some sport, and he who bagged the hare would go proud for a week. The German prisoners under guard passed steadily and dimly on.—Express.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

[SURGEON A. G. L. READE, R.N.V.R., ASSISTANT M.O., L.C.O.]

The following paper was read by Surgeon A. G. L. Reade, R.N.V.R., Assistant Medical Officer of the London County Council, at a Provincial Sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institution at Chatham, September 29th, 1917, and is reproduced from the Journal of the Society:—

Previous to 1914, our experience of cerebro-spinal fever in Great Britain was mostly limited to sporadic cases and a few epidemics, the largest epidemic being in Glasgow in 1903, when there were some 1,200 cases and 850 deaths. The unsanitary conditions, however, brought about by the mobilisation and concentration of men in large naval and military depots and camps, favoured an outbreak of the disease in epidemic form.

In adopting the term cerebro-spinal fever, rather than other suggested names, one brings the disease into line with the acute specific fevers to which group it belongs, and the name is sufficiently comprehensive to include the various types which one meets. Dr. Horder has clearly defined the disease as "a specific disease due to the infection of the body by the meningococcus, occurring both in epidemic and sporadic forms, and most often manifesting itself as an acute meningitis tending to involve the whole cerebro-spinal axis."

The aetiology of this disease has been the subject of thorough investigation, although there remain problems still unsolved. The general characteristics of the organism causing the disease are: that it is a Gram negative coccus, chiefly found in the diplococcus form, smaller than the Lactobacillus and larger than the Gonococcus. It is an obligate aerobe, grows best at a temperature of 38 or 37 centigrade, and ceases to grow at 42 or below 25 centigrade.

From the public health point of view, valuable facts have been established. We know that the habitat of the meningococcus is the naso-pharynx, but to what extent the organism is present in the throats of the general population in normal circumstances has not been determined, and is a very difficult problem to determine.

In the last eighteen months, all new entries to the naval barracks at Chatham have had their naso-pharynx examined, with the result that an average of 13 per cent. were found to be carriers. As an experiment, I have from time to time selected fifty mixed ratings returned from sea, and found in one batch as many as four positive carriers, and in another, none. The varying results are astonishing.

The conditions favouring infection of the body are overcrowding and lowered resistance, as I hope to show in considering cases in the barracks.

The incubation period is extremely difficult to determine, but has been estimated to be from four to five days. The germ is not very infective and is easily killed. It is said in one minute, by a 3 per cent. solution of peroxide of hydrogen, or a 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

The disease is imparted by the carrier by infected droplets of secretion expelled in talking, sneezing, and coughing, and hence the spread as well as the infection is favoured by catarrhal conditions. Our experience is that an epidemic is almost always associated with a severe epidemic of influenza and catarrh.

The record of the case of two or rather three carriers shows: In one, an able seaman returned from leave and reported soon afterwards that his wife and mother-in-law were ill, requesting leave to visit them again, which was granted. When he returned, he reported that his wife was ill with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and that his mother-in-law had died with the disease. He was isolated and examined, and it was found that he was a positive carrier, and had probably infected his relations at home. No case of the disease had occurred in the ship from which this man came. Another man went on leave before joining the barracks, after paying off the ship, and was suddenly seized with the disease, and he imparted the infection that his father and mother had died suddenly, and that his wife was ill. He had probably been infected by them. Yet a third man had been in contact with the case previously mentioned, he was sent to hospital and died of the disease; he went to hospital on March 12th, and developed the disease himself on the 17th, and died on the 19th. This I would like to point out, is extremely exceptional, as carriers practically never develop the disease.

Carriers as a rule are easily cured, but may become positive again, in some cases persistently so. I know of one case of a young stoker who, in spite of all treatment, carried a carrier for nine months. This is a most serious condition of the jaw. When sent to hospital as a detainee, he remained there three months when he was invalided.

During the year before the war, that is from July, 1913, to July, 1914, there was one case only, a young stoker aged 18 who was taken ill on March 22nd, and returned to duty on August 1st.

There were no further cases until October, 1914, although during the time of the first mobilization there had been as many as 14,000 men in the barracks, which shows that the disease has a definite seasonal influence, the majority of the cases occurring between January and April.

From January 10th to May 24th, 1915, twenty-one cases occurred: two stokers, 2nd class, one cooper's crew, one boy-servant, one cook's mate, six able seamen, two officers' stewards, one stoker, 1st class, five engine-room artificers, one writer, and one shipwright. The ages varied from 17 to 42, and sixteen died, three returned to duty, and two were invalided.

As regards the symptoms, in nearly all cases the onset was sudden and severe. In the majority, there was persistent vomiting, generally accompanied by severe headache, and frequently by pain in the neck and back. Some rapidly became unconscious; others remained in a semi-comatose condition, resending any interference. The milder cases showed catarrhal symptoms, and in one case the most prominent symptom was pain in limbs and joints, simulating acute rheumatism.

The pulse was rapid and remarkably feeble and soft; indeed, so characteristic that it was frequently a valuable aid in diagnosis. The temperature was raised and varied from 100deg. to 105deg. Fahr. The deep reflexes were increased, and Kernig's sign was well marked after the initial stage. In nearly all cases there was a rash, varying from a few scattered petechial spots to a wide-spread purpuric eruption; in one case the rash was so marked and confluent that at a distance the patient appeared to be cyanosed. The severe cases rapidly proved fatal, some dying within a few hours. The average duration of ten fatal cases was three days, but one lived for thirty-one days, and one died in twelve hours. In those who recovered the average duration of the disease was 63 days.

No further cases occurred until the 12th November, 1915, when between the date and the 21st May, seventeen cases occurred, one boy-servant, seven stokers 2nd class, one able seaman, two seamen R.N.R., two officers' stewards, one cook's mate, one shipwright and one midshipman. Four were invalided, eight died, and five returned to duty. The ages varied from 17 to 37. There was again a further interval, until August 28th, when a single case occurred, and no more until December 10th, when between that date and April 6th, nine cases occurred: two stokers 2nd class, one able seaman, two seamen R.N.R., one ship's stewards' assistant, three ordinary seamen. The ages varied from 17 to 23. Of these, three were invalided, five returned to duty, and only one died, so that although the numbers in the barracks were increased, the cases were reduced. During the first year of the war there were 21 cases, 16 deaths; during the second year, 17 cases, 8 deaths; in the third year, 10 cases, 1 death, which may be due to a milder form of the disease, or to better treatment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The most striking feature was that the majority of the cases were new entries, most of whom had only been in the service a few days. This seems to show that in the presence of a carrier, any person whose resistance is lowered for any reason is likely to develop the disease. These new entries had their resistance lowered by drills and physical exercises to which at first they were unaccustomed, discipline such as some of them had never had in their lives, vaccination and sickness, not to mention the "driving" of sergeant-majors and other non-commissioned officers. Two men had recently returned from hospital after scarlet fever, which would account for lowered vitality, or possibly lowered resistance of their mucous membranes.

Finally, as to the methods of prevention which were adopted:—Increased sleeping accommodation is a matter of the first importance. It was found that under the stress of mobilization the cubic air per man had been greatly reduced, sometimes to 200 cubic feet. The men were therefore thronged, by sleeping them in tents, drill-hall, gymnasium, bowling alley, and gunnery school until more permanent huts were put up. These provided for the men to have at least 600 cubic feet per man, and since 1914 this has never been reduced, and it is the minimum that should be allowed.

The ventilation was improved and supervised by frequent visits of a medical officer and a patrol of sick-birth attendants during the night.

2.—Disinfection: The room in which a case occurred was shut up, if possible, for two days. On the first day the windows, ventilators, fireplaces, etc., were closed up and formaldehyde vapour generated for twelve hours. The room was then washed down with its solution and left to air for twenty-four hours. Meanwhile the bags and hammocks of all the patients were put through a Washington Lyons' disinfectant.

3.—Isolation of contacts: All immediate contacts were sent to hospital for bacteriological examination, and in addition all men in the room were examined.

The only instance of anything like an epidemic was in the case of the engine-room artificers' room in 1914. Only five cases occurred; about 120 men were examined, and all with catarrh of the nose or throat were sent up for bacteriological examination. There were thirty of these, and three of them were found to be positive carriers. After these had been isolated, no further cases occurred.

4.—Frequent examination of men to detect carriers. With a large number of men it is impossible to examine them all, but it is hoped that in a short time all men will have their naso-pharynx examined before they are sent on duty.

5.—Special care of delicate new entries. All new entries, boy seamen, boy-servants, and stokers are examined daily; and any looking ill or anemic, or suffering from catarrh, are isolated in a special mess, are relieved from all duties, and generally cared for until their health improves.

Captain Samut, R.A.M.C. (Chatham), considered that the chief problem was that of the carriers. Dr. Holroyde (Chatham) said there had been experience in the district among the naval, military, and civil population. In 1916 there were 31 naval cases and 28 deaths; 17 military and 7 deaths; 12 civil and 11 deaths. In 1918 there were 10 naval cases and 42 per cent. of deaths, and in Chatham alone 22 cases and 10 deaths.

Dr. Alfred Greenwood (Kent C.C.) said that in cerebro-spinal meningitis the conditions favouring infection of the body were overcrowding and the lowered resistance; greater stress should be laid upon bad ventilation in favouring such infection, rather than cubic space per se. He had met with many instances where it was clear that bad ventilation of huts, caused through the deliberate blocking of ventilation openings by the soldiers, had been an important predisposing cause in the spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Amongst scores of carrier cases, proved positive by bacteriological tests, he had never found one to develop the disease subsequently. The bacteriology of that disease was not at all satisfactory. He was often asked by district medical officers of health in Kent as to whether it was worth while continuing to take swabs from contacts with that disease, and had always replied that, unsatisfactory as it was, in the absence of better methods, it was advisable to continue that.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"A PUBLIC NUISANCE"

EDITOR TO BE DEPORTED TO HONGKONG.

On an order issued by Governor-General Harrison, R. McCulloch Dick, editor and proprietor of the *Philippine Free Press*, described as the leading weekly newspaper of the archipelago, will be deported to Hongkong. He has been given eight days by the Chief of Police to arrange his affairs and leave the country. The order provides that Mr. Dick be excluded from the country thereafter.

The Governor-General issued a lengthy explanation of his action, from which it appears that articles were published last month in the paper for which Mr. Dick is responsible, holding up the National Guard to hatred, contempt and ridicule. The Governor-General said:—

"The articles in question have undoubtedly discouraged enlistment and brought the National Guard into less favour among the very type of young men most desirable in the organisation. Appearing, as they do, in a publication generally assumed to be American, these articles strike at the very heart of the movement by which the Filipino people are trying to show their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the United States, inducing them to believe that their patriotic efforts are unappreciated and their services ridiculous." The statement goes on to refer to the further presence of Mr. R. McCulloch Dick in the Philippine Islands, as being a public nuisance; hence the jurisdiction.

MR. BIRRELL ON THE PRESS.

Speaking at a meeting of the North Bristol Liberal Association Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., said he did not know precisely what a "Pacifist" was, but he was not one, and never had been one. He hated all "isms" and most "isms" (Laughter). Our first duty was to maintain in full vigour and strength our soldiers and sailors, and to husband our resources at home. The entry of the United States into this war was one of the most important events the world had ever seen, and we must act with the same courage and spirit as our new Ally. It was possible to make too much fuss even about newspapers. If newspapers were unduly strong, it was because Ministers were unduly weak. If newspapers usurped provinces which might properly be allowed to other people, it was because the House of Commons, long since cut off from the only source of its authority and inspiration—the people—had become a mere rump, or tag-end. Newspapers had been, and were of enormous value to the State, and do not let us in our indignation against Lord Northcliffe and Lord What's-his-name forget the obligations we owed to the Press. Great newspapers always had possessed power, even long before the days of the present Prime Minister—(Laughter)—long before the twin luminaries, Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere, like "Castor and Pollux," sailed up into the sky before they had been even heard of. If since the war began newspapers had only been allowed to tell more truth, it was only charitable to suppose they would not have told quite so many lies. (Laughter and cheers.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 784 Thomas is commended by the C.S.P. for his action in a case of unlawful possession and for consistent perseverance and good service as a police officer.

FINAL ISSUE OF EQUIPMENT.

No further issues of Summer Uniform or of boots will be made unless written application for same is in the hands of Equipment Officers on or before 12 noon on Saturday next, April 27th.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Orders of April 22nd and 23rd. Sections 1 and 12 attend on Thursday, May 2nd.

STRENGTH.

No. 1 Co. No. 2 Section—P.-c. 417 A. W. L. Ramsey, attached from H.K. Defence Corps.

By Order,
A.S.P. (H.) and Adjutant
April 25th, 1918.

wore, so that all possible important preventive measures might be followed. He hoped that future research work would place the bacteriology of that disease upon a more satisfactory basis. It was important that in contact cases, which were being isolated, the throats and noses should be regularly disinfected by potassium permanganate solution, or by a solution of formalin. It was also important that a lumbar puncture should be performed in all cases of that disease noticed amongst the civil population, for the purpose of confirmatory evidence. It was interesting to note that the figures given in reference to mortality from that disease in Chatham applied to the whole County Council during the year 1915 and 1916. It appeared probable that the type of disease occurring at the present time was much milder than that occurring during the early days of the war. As the germ of the disease appeared to be easily killed it seemed unnecessary to adopt elaborate, expensive methods of disinfection when a case had occurred, and a thorough wet cleaning of the room, with boiling of sheets, etc., would appear to meet the circumstances satisfactorily.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

DO THE MEMBERS ACT IN THE DARK?

THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

CASE AGAINST OFFICIALS.

The action which Li Hong Ming, a solicitor's clerk, whose deportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police was continued before the Full Court yesterday.

As is known, the plaintiff claims that the treatment meted out to him by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police was not authorised by the Ordinance, and he makes seventeen specific charges in this connection. In the action against the Attorney-General the plaintiff embodies a prayer for the declaration by the Court that the Legislative Body had no power to pass a Deportation Ordinance.

The whole of yesterday's hearing was occupied by Mr. Pollock in an attempt to establish the following two points for the plaintiff, (1) that he should have been furnished with the evidence for the prosecution upon which the charges made against him were based and which led to the order for his deportation; and (2) that the proceedings of the Executive Council when the order was made were vitiated by the fact that the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, who had already reported adversely upon the plaintiff, was present at the meeting of that Council.

Mr. Pollock emphasised his previous submission that the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Executive Council must act judicially, and pointed out again that in his opinion, if the Crown's contention were upheld in this case, the Court would have to decide that neither one nor the other needed to act in a judicial manner.

The Chief Justice: I don't know the course the Crown will take, but I assume their position will be that they are not bound to act judicially.

Mr. Pollock: It seems a most whimsical and extraordinary position that they are simply to act ministerially.

The Chief Justice: If the plaintiff had said "Here are some witnesses," would he have been present when those witnesses were examined?

Mr. Pollock: Mr. Eldon Potter's evidence was taken in the plaintiff's absence.

The Chief Justice: The position then is this. The Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Governor-in-Council possess certain evidence of which the plaintiff knows nothing. The plaintiff may name certain witnesses of his own and it is open for the Secretary of Chinese Affairs to examine those witnesses in plaintiff's absence and then put to plaintiff questions based on the evidence of those witnesses whom he has not heard.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The question is whether all that is provided for under the Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock: The question is whether the Ordinance expressly says that procedure should be adopted, for unless the Ordinance expressly says a man shall not hear the evidence against him, and shall not be present at the examination of his own witnesses, we submit that the ordinary requirements of natural justice must be observed. Continuing, Mr. Pollock said the procedure adopted was so contrary to natural justice that he was of the opinion some members of the Executive Council would be extremely astonished if they were told to-day— "Well, you have had all this evidence before you; do you really know that this accused person has never been allowed to see that evidence, and that the repeated requests of his solicitors that it might be forthcoming have been refused?"

The Secretary of Chinese Affairs reported that the accused had been duly examined and forwarded the evidence of the prosecution. He thought if they were to ask the members of the Executive Council whether they realised that they had been taking part in proceedings under the Deportation Ordinance which led to this unfortunate man being sentenced to deportation for 15 years without his even having seen the reports which the Secretary of Chinese Affairs had sent to the Council, some of the members of that Council would at once say that they never imagined that they were passing sentence under any such circumstances. They would say, he thought, that they never imagined they were being parties to anything which appeared so unfair on the face of it. He was not suggest-

ing for one single moment that there was any intention to mislead the gentlemen on the Executive Council, but he could not help thinking that a number of them must have been misled. They were told that the accused had been duly examined, and that implied that the man had had all the comitants of a fair trial; that he had had every opportunity of meeting these allegations against him which were being forwarded. Such a statement would certainly not convey to anyone that the plaintiff had asked for the evidence against him repeatedly and had been refused. He thought that any ordinary layman on the Executive Council, if asked whether he knew this was the procedure which had been followed, would indignantly deny that he did know and would add that he had not imagined it for one moment.

Mr. Pollock asked whether he had made his point quite clear, and it was agreed that he had.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock said the Ordinance was not a war measure, but a measure of ordinary municipal legislation. It was a measure which was to form a part of the permanent legislation of the Colony and was not intended for the duration of the war only. He asked if it did not seem almost ludicrous to suggest that a British subject should be dealt with in this way. A question might arise—he hoped that it never would—in which the rights of some practitioner in that Court might be involved. Was it to be said for one single moment that such a gentleman should be dealt with in the way in which Mr. Li Hong Ming had been dealt with? Was it to be said that a British subject, being dealt with under this section of the Ordinance, had no right to hear the evidence against him? Were their Lordships going to assume that anyone, practitioner or interpreter, charged under this Ordinance with a criminal offence—and the charges which were involved were, as far as could be made out, actually a criminal offence—were they going to hold—he asked the question with all respect—that this tribunal which had been substituted for a jury to try a criminal offence was to be entirely separated from all the rules of natural justice which would be applied in a criminal case tried in the ordinary way. The Crown had carried the case to that extent. The charges were actually criminal charges and yet the Crown had asked them to say that because the plaintiff was not charged in the ordinary way before the ordinary legal tribunal he had no right to the ordinary requirements of natural justice. Were their Lordships going to hold that it was seriously intended that this man should be treated in this way, by evidence taken secretly as far as he was concerned, taken behind his back, and that although such procedure would be laughed out of Court in any court possessing criminal jurisdiction it was to be solemnly enunciated that the Governor-in-Council had a right to do away with all these requirements, that he had a right to condemn a man, a British subject, for a criminal offence without letting him know what his accusers said against him; that he was really to be condemned merely on a vague and general charge of having made a practice of doing undesirable things, and was to be deported from the Colony for 15 years? Surely their Lordships could not possibly hold that. They would have to say that the Governor-in-Council tried a man for a criminal offence without letting him have the ordinary safeguards which he would have had at an ordinary trial. He submitted that that was an extravagant conclusion which their Lordships were asked to come to.

The Chief Justice: If they were not bound by the procedure maintained in the Courts that should have been expressly stated.

Mr. Pollock: Yes. Continuing, he said the Governor-in-Council had to ask himself in a case like the present one "Are these accusations true, or are they not true?" It was also clear that, as regarded finding the truth or otherwise of these criminal charges, the Governor-in-Council had to determine a matter which in the ordinary course would be determined by a jury. That being so, and it being a penal proceeding, it was quite clear that the body which had to determine the truth of the allegations had to exercise a judicial function.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Under the old Ordinance the Governor-in-Council could issue an order stating simply that a man was to be banished. That Ordinance has been repealed.

Mr. Pollock: Yes, and the present Ordinance provides for an enquiry.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Whereas under the old Ordinance a man need not be heard, in the present Ordinance it follows, as a corollary to the fact that there is an enquiry, that the man must hear all the charges against him.

Mr. Pollock: That is so. The Legislature could not have intended a sort of mock trial, a kind of sham trial.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It must not be presumed that the Governor-in-Council, because he dreams that a man is a bad man, says that he should be banished. It must be presumed that there is an enquiry. It may be a departmental enquiry.

The Chief Justice: The powers under the old Ordinance are retained now under the new Ordinance except in the case of British subjects?

Mr. Pollock: No, it is quite a different procedure. There was no provision for any enquiry under the old Ordinance.

Continuing, he asked if it could possibly be said, as a matter of common sense that the Executive Council had done its best to arrive at an accurate judgment as to the truth in this case, seeing that the accused party had had no opportunity of knowing what was said against him. Mr. Pollock also submitted that the presence of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs at the Executive Council when the Deportation Order was made rendered that Deportation Order illegal.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The Governor-in-Council decides; not the Executive Council.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that if the Governor acted against the wishes of a majority of the Council he had to report very fully upon the matter to the Secretary of State, giving the reasons for his action.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The ultimate decision rests with the Governor. The whole Council may be against him.

Mr. Pollock: The Governor has to sit in Council.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: You were asking of the Executive Council.

Mr. Pollock: I do not think we can treat the Governor-in-Council as equivalent to the Governor.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Neither can you treat the Governor-in-Council as equivalent to the Executive Council. The Governor-in-Council may be simply the Governor and no one else. He has the advice of the members, but he does not necessarily act in agreement with them.

The Chief Justice: Supposing the Governor sits in Council, that is to say with the Executive Council, and supposing he differs from the whole of them—every man—his order would still be signed by the Clerk of the Councils and would emanate from the Governor-in-Council. Is that not so?

The Chief Justice intimated that he and his learned brother were a little at variance on the point. No definite answer, however, was given to the query.

Mr. Pollock again submitted that the presence on the Council of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, who was practically in the position of the accuser, vitiated the proceedings, and he quoted a number of cases in support of this view.

The Chief Justice asked whether His Majesty's pleasure had been made known yet with regard to the Deportation Ordinance.

The Attorney-General replied that no advice had been received.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. Wilkison, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, O.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, represented the defendants.

The case was then adjourned.

SHIPS LOST AND BUILT IN 1917.

In the House of Commons on February 19th, Sir L. Chiozza Money, replying to Sir O. Phillips, said:—The net loss of British vessels of 1,000 tons gross and upwards in the year 1917 was 698. Making due allowance for the date at which the losses in 1917 occurred, the British tonnage available in 1917 was 20 per cent. less than in 1916. The fall in cargo imported into the United Kingdom in British vessels in 1917 as compared with 1916 was, however, only about 2 per cent. Sir L. Chiozza Money added that during 1917, 200 British-built merchant steamers of 1,000 tons (gross) and upwards aggregating 1,067,696 tons (gross) were completed and brought into service.

The "Far Eastern Travellers' Gazette," containing information of the various holiday resorts in the Far East, can be obtained free on application to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

"NIOBE" CUP.

The week-end race for the Inter-Club "Niobe" Cup for all English Rigged cruisers of the Colony, sailed last weekend, was won by the "Vera," Mr. Paul Hodgson, owner and steersman.

COMMODORE'S CUPS.

The course and handicaps for the Commodore's Cups of the R.H.Y.C. to be sailed on Saturday, 27th inst., are as follows:—

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rocks (P). Distance, 8 miles. Starting Line:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy. Finishing Line:—Official finishing line R.H.Y.C. inside Mark Boat, east to west. Preparatory gun, 2.10 p.m.; starting gun, 2.15 p.m. Handicaps:—

Dione	Scratch
Rolla	10 secs. per mile
Jessica	40 "
Dianna	40 "
Colleen	45 "
Aileen	60 "
Daphne	120 "
Ailsa	120 "
Bonita	120 "
Halcyon	120 "
Lyneth	150 "
Dawn	150 "
Lady Ursula	150 "
Touimette	155 "
Gael	155 "
Dorothy	160 "
Asthore	160 "

CRUISERS—ALL CLASSES.

Preparatory gun, 2.23 p.m.; starting gun, 2.30 p.m. Handicaps:—

La Cigale	Scratch
Lady Jean	20 secs. per mile
Vesper	40 "
Vera	40 "
Feathers	40 "
Irene	50 "
Mist	70 "
Dorothy II	70 "
Niobe	70 "
Helen	80 "
Queen Bee	80 "

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The following were yesterday's results in the tennis tournaments:—

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Major Hammond and Miss Gordon (rec. 15) were given a walk-over by Bulmer Johnson and Miss Potter (rec. 15).

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

F. E. Joseland beat Wang Po Heung—6-4; 6-3; 4-6; 6-3.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES "A."

C. O. Stark (rec. 15/2) beat H. J. Verney (rec. 15)—6-4; 9-7.
Rev. G. Cooper Hunt (owes 3/6) beat C. F. Malby (recs. 15)—6-2; 3-6; 6-2.

GOLF.

BOGEY COMPETITION RESULTS.

In the April Bogey competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Clubs for men there were 29 entries. Two cards were returned, the winner being Mr. W. Ross, one down. Mr. T. J. Fisher came next, two down.

A POSTMAN IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese postman was charged with attempting to defraud a Japanese gentleman, residing at 116, Praya East.

Inspector Sim said defendant took a letter on Wednesday to complainant's house, and handing over the letter to him demanded twenty cents, informing complainant that the same was charged by the Postal Department for unpaid letters. Complainant was not satisfied with the explanation, and said he would accompany defendant to the Wanchai Post Office. Complainant went up to his room to put on his coat, and on his return downstairs found that defendant had left. Complainant went to the Wanchai Post Office and reported the matter to the postmaster. Defendant was then arrested.

Complainant stated that there was no stamp on the letter. Usually when a letter was sent unpaid the Post Office stamped the letter "T" on the envelope, but in this instance there was no stamp. Defendant informed him that unless the money was paid, he would not deliver the letter.

Defendant said he gave complainant two letters. He did not mention anything about an extra charge. Complainant refused to accept the letter because it was torn.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$20.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

A SECOND CLERK for the General Office, University of Hongkong. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and Written Chinese, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Apply immediately to—
The REGISTRAR. [1893]

TOMBOLA.

WILL the Lady who by mistake took a NAVY BLUE SILK SUNSHADE with a SILVER-MOUNTED HANDLE (bamboo pattern) from the Tombola Store on Monday, the 22nd April, kindly return the same to—
Messrs. EDE, UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANON, when she will receive her own sunshade in return. [1034]

THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWERS OF PRIZES can obtain same on presentation of their tickets at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road next door to the Astor House Hotel, between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. - 5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April, at Noon, after which all Unclaimed Prizes will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of War Charities. [1911]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (FRIDAY), April 26th, beginning at 1.30 P.M. Prizes to be presented at 5.30 P.M. by Mrs. J. M. WONG. There will be the usual Old Boys' Race. [1925]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW, 1918.

THE above SHOW will be held at the RACE-COURSE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th April. Judging commences at 2 o'clock sharp. Admission \$1.—Ladies free. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. All exhibits must be on the Show Ground by 12 o'clock. Magnificent specimens of Poultry. The pick of the Colony's Dogs. G. W. JEGG, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. [1926]

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918. A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Treasurer. Hongkong, 25th April, 1918. [1930]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Agreement for service between J. M. KAVIEN and the HONGKONG IMPORT & CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO. has expired by effluxion of time. LO AND LO, Solicitors for the above-named Company. Hongkong, 26th April, 1918. [1915]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES:

SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL, AT 9.15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S FROM FRIDAY 19th inst., at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to Pit and Gallery. [1910]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Rongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 23,700 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years. Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,300 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Vendor's Solicitors, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1929]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 24th April, 1918. [1931]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by the Company of the complete undertaking, business, good will and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 53,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and that the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 10th day of April, 1918. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers. [1901]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Admitted to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club, ANKENY, Chater Road.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 23rd April 1918. [1930]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 35 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 23776/23834 and dated 11th January, 1903, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUE, Secretary. Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1899]

FOR SALE.

\$50 and \$100 PEARL EARRINGS \$950 and \$3,000 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE. Apply from 4 to 7 P.M. LEUT. SNARSKI, o. Russ. Navy, Room 48, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [1828]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26TH APRIL, 1918.

BOLO'S EXPLOITS.

This execution of Bolo on a charge of treasonable intercourse with Germany removes one of the many clever and unscrupulous agents whom the enemy has employed to fight behind the lines in this war. The case for the prosecution was that Bolo received nearly half-a-million sterling from Germany for the purpose of obtaining control of important French newspapers, and by that means, influencing French public opinion in favour of peace. As early as December, 1914, he came into touch in Switzerland with ABAS HILMI, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, through Sadik Pasha, to whom he was introduced by an actress. To ABAS HILMI Bolo unfolded his scheme, and Germany, seeing the war from the military point of view already a stalemate in the west, caught at the possibility of bringing it to an end with weapons other than the sword. Herr ENGELHORN, the well-known Centre Deputy of the Reichstag, entered into relations with the ex-Khedive, and his attendant Pasha, with Bolo, and with Cavallini, an Italian accomplice. From Berlin, via Geneva and Zurich, some £80,000—part of a total which was to amount at the rate of £30,000 monthly to £400,000—was sent to ABAS HILMI, and much of it was transmitted to Bolo. This was at the end of March or the beginning of April, 1915. Bolo spent £4,000 in securing control of the *Rappel*, and smaller sums in connection with other papers. Most of the money, however, he spent on himself. The German Government seems to have come to the conclusion that it was not getting value for its outlay, and no more was sent to Bolo on account of this transaction. Undaunted, Bolo went for higher game. The *Journal* is a Paris newspaper of wide circulation. It was edited by M. HUMBERT, a senator and influential politician, who, fearing that his proprietors might eject him, looked around for someone

to buy them out and secure him. In August and December, 1915, Bolo offered himself, and on January 30th, 1916, entered into a contract to take over the controlling interest in the *Journal*. Investigations in America revealed the fact that between March and June, 1916, Bolo received from Germany through the medium of American banks the sum of £200,000. Of this, £220,000 went to the purchase of the *Journal*, the rest he appropriated for his own needs. Very ingenious devices were adopted for concealing the nature of these transactions, but the books and papers produced by the aid of the American Government and the telegrams that passed between Count BENNSTORFF and Herr VON JAGOW disclosed the whole business and made conviction inevitable. While, however, Germany's intentions are perfectly clear, there is nothing to show what return Germany received for the large sums she disbursed. For, although Bolo had control of the *Rappel* for more than two years, and of the *Journal* for more than a year, these two organs were the reverse of pacifist. The *Journal* waged a campaign for more guns and more munitions. The *Rappel* advocated the annexation of the left bank of the Rhine. Another suggestion was that Bolo, by his important connections, could give valuable information to his paymasters, but no evidence was produced in support of this. It looks almost as if Bolo, a swindler from his youth, duped his employers, but, if so, it is surprising that he offered no such explanation of his actions. A third theory has been advanced—that the German Government, following the policy it adopted before the war, aimed at inflaming French jingoism in order to bolster up militarism in its own country. It may be that the mystery has been unveiled by the admissions which Bolo is understood to have made during his appeal from the verdict of the Court-martial. Counsel on both sides were agreed that the trial revealed but part of a wide conspiracy against France and that behind Bolo there were others more guilty than he. The amazing thing is that such a scoundrel could have attained the social prominence necessary for the execution of his designs. His life-history is a record of discreditable and immoral adventures. He ruined his partner and ran away with his wife; deserted his wife in South America; and, returning to France, contracted a bigamous marriage with a rich widow, of whose fortune he squandered £88,000. At different times he was a dentist, grocer, lobster merchant, and restaurant-keeper. He engaged in many shady financial enterprises, and was imprisoned for fraud. But he lived magnificently and entertained lavishly, and elbowed his way into the society of men who were prominent in the financial and political world. By these means he acquired the necessary show of distinction to carry conviction to his German paymasters when the outbreak of war put a sudden end to the speculations in which he had hitherto gambled, and obliged him to find some new way of supplementing an income which had fallen to less than £2,000 a year.

Lady May will distribute the prizes to the students of the Victoria British School, on Thursday next, at 4 p.m.

The Peak School Sports will be held to-day at "Tunderage," 132, The Peak, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

During the 24 hours of Wednesday 8 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered 5.

The dead body of Wong Sing, aged 25, residing at 149, Third Street, was picked up between Pokfulam and Third Street, on Wednesday, with a wound on the chest.

The Hongkong Hotel Company have very generously handed a cheque for \$991.50 to the Hon. Treasurer of the St. George's Day Fund. This sum represents the total proceeds of dinners served in the Grill Room at St. George's Day.

The Dog, Cat, Poultry, and Pigeon Show, which is to take place to-morrow, promises to be the best held in the Colony so far. Some fine specimens of poultry will be exhibited, and this new department seems certain to be a great success. In the section for dogs there are 81 entries, and they are a better lot than have hitherto been staged.

The body of a Chinese woman, who had apparently committed suicide, was found in the third floor of 55, Belcher's Street, West Point.

The second performance of the "Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre Royal last night, was even more successful from a histrionic point of view, than the first. It is to be regretted, however, that there was not a larger audience.

In a recent London *Gazette* Mr. T. Dallin, of the Audit Department, was granted the honorary rank of captain in the Army, dated July 18th, 1916. Mr. Dallin obtained his first commission seventeen years ago and served in South Africa during the Boer War.

The Rev. Percy Dearmer, D.D., is to deliver three illustrated lectures at the Helena May Institute dealing with the war. The first on Tuesday next, is entitled, "The World and the War"; the second, on Thursday, "Serbia," and the third on Tuesday, "The British Empire and the War." On each occasion an opportunity will be afforded of helping War Charities by means of the collection plate. Mr. Dearmer has had considerable war experience, especially in Serbia.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Commander Beckwith, Tein Sang, coxswain of the Kowloon Dock Co.'s launch K4, was charged with failing to stop when called upon by the Police. It appeared that the crew were detected in the act of disposing of some coal, and, on the appearance of the Police, they all deserted the launch while it was under full steam, and it was only the action of Sergt. Bond, of the Water Police, and his crew that saved her from becoming a wreck on the seawall. A fine of \$100 was imposed, with the alternative of two months' hard labour and his certificate was cancelled. Mr. Goldring appeared for the defence.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAK PO."]

CANTON, April 25th.

NORTHERN LEADERS DISAGREE IN HUNAN.

Commander Tam Ho-ming, has reported that Northern leaders in Hunan have disagreed with each other, and two divisions of Northern troops have been ordered to leave the Hunan front. Tam has accordingly sent troops to re-attack various lost positions. It is reported that Southern troops have recaptured several districts in the south of Hunan, and the Northern troops have been compelled to retreat to a considerable distance. Tam has requested the Tuchen to send bomb-throwers and mine-layers to the Hunan front.

KING CHOW TO BE ATTACKED.

In view of the settlement in Ko Chow, the Tuchen has requested various leaders to send troops to attack King Chow. It is said that the entrance to King Chow is strictly barred by gunboats of the 1st Squadron.

THE LIM KONG FRONT.

Commander Shum Hung-ying has reported that, after recapturing Lim Kong city, his troops are attacking On Po city (where General Lung has established his headquarters). The attack is in progress, and several important points on the outskirts of the city have fallen.

SUPPLIES FOR GENERAL LUNG.

We are informed that the Peking Government has instructed the Shanghai Arsenal to supply General Lung Chai-kwong with all military necessities when required.

FIGHTING ON THE BORDERS OF KWANGTUNG.

It is reported that Canton troops, after reconquering Nam-hung, have driven back the Northern troops to the borders of Kiangsi. The Tuchen has patched over three regiments to the north-borders, yesterday, by the Canton-Hankow-Railway. King Wai troops in Kiangmoon, under the command of Un Tai, have been ordered to proceed to Nam-hung for action.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

COURT SANCTIONS ALTERATION OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir William Rees Davies, a petition was presented on behalf of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., for permission to alter the Company's Articles of Association as agreed upon by the Directors and shareholders to permit of an extension of the class of business done.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who appeared on behalf of the Company, said that since the Company was incorporated in 1870 it had carried on its business with great success. It was in a strong financial position, having accumulated reserve funds of over \$2,000,000—besides having a paid-up capital of \$400,000. His Lordship granted the petition.

THE MILLION DOLLAR OPIUM CASE. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, application was made by the Crown Solicitor for the adjournment of the criminal proceedings pending in the case against Li Hy San and Ma Cheo Lung, in connection with matters arising out of the recent "Million Dollar Opium Case."

The Crown Solicitor mentioned that two days ago judgment was given for the defendants in the civil proceedings. The matter had been adjourned till Saturday in order that plaintiffs might be given an opportunity to consider whether they should make another further application before judgment was finally entered up.

The Magistrate: It is recognised that the judgment was in favour of defendants.

Mr. Wakeman: As far as it goes, I think it is necessary for the plaintiffs to make a further application in reference to the judgment.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, who appeared for the defendants, said he objected very strongly to the adjournment of the case for a longer period than was necessary.

The Magistrate: It seems to me that it would be quite fair to adjourn the matter until the civil action is over.

Mr. Beavis replied that judgment was delivered in the civil action on Tuesday last, and the Puisse Judge, in a long judgment, had said most unmistakably, without leaving any matter in doubt at all, that on the issues raised in the case he found in favour of the defendants.

He said at the end of a lengthy judgment:—"Putting to myself the questions I would put to a jury on the issues raised in this action, I put the following questions." He then put four questions and answered them in the affirmative, and the effect of that was most unmistakable.

There should be no question as to whether there was a complete finding in favour of the defendants on all the issues in the case. Counsel for the plaintiff asked for further time to consider the decision in view of the judgment. The case depended upon the civil proceedings as the charge made against the defendants in the case was precisely the same charge as that made in the civil action. The same facts were in issue, and therefore in view of the finding of the judge he submitted that a week should be the longest possible time for the Crown to consider the question. There might be a question arising in the civil action as regards costs, etc. On the civil proceedings fell the question whether, in view of the finding of the Judge, they should proceed with the criminal case. His friend knew that during the course of those proceedings many months ago the Attorney-General, who attended the Court, said all that the Crown was desirous of obtaining was a clear and final decision from the Puisse Judge on the question of fraud raised in the civil action. The Crown had obtained that decision in a most clear and unmistakable manner. For the purpose of his application there could be no question that the decision had been finally obtained.

Newspaper reports contained a reference to the case, and his friend had admitted that the Judge's finding on the issues of fact was final and conclusive. In those circumstances, surely the Crown did not need more than a week for the purpose of deciding how they stood in the matter. He emphasised that the Crown should not be allowed more than a week's adjournment. Those criminal proceedings had been over his clients' heads for very many months, and it constituted a great hardship to them. He asked the Magistrate to hold that one week was the longest possible time to allow the Crown in which to state how they stood.

The Magistrate: I do not want to delay the men here while the question of costs in the civil action is being discussed. It seems to me that the judgment could be entered, and the question of costs discussed separately. I know Mr. Beavis: I do not know what the formal decree will be entered. That will depend on the consideration of costs.

The Magistrate: Are costs involved in this case? Mr. Beavis: Yes; I don't know what the Counsel for the plaintiff will claim in this matter.

The Magistrate: It seems to me that the questions of costs will relate to another matter.

Mr. Beavis: It would be premature to say that until the judgment on all issues has been entered up. If the application is made on Saturday week to the Judge in connection with the matter there may be a further hearing on various issues and side issues, as to costs, etc., which may carry it over a longer period. Before the time arrives the Crown should be pressed to state their position, as Counsel for the plaintiff must know about the costs, etc., and I promise that after many hours for the Crown to decide whether they are going to enter these proceedings or not.

The Magistrate: I understand the matter comes before the Puisse Judge at the end of the week. I should like to know what his opinion on the matter is.

The case was remanded till Tuesday next.

THE WAR.

THE NAVY'S BRILLIANT COUP AT OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE:

CERTAIN DEATH FACED WITH ALACRITY BY OUR GALLANT SAILORS.

ALLIES ACTIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER DESCRIBES THE ARMY'S LOSSES AS "QUITE NORMAL."

THE SUBMARINE MENACE:

ENCOURAGING REVIEW BY THE ADMIRALTY.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE OSTEND-ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

RANKS WITH THE MOST GALLANT OPERATIONS IN THE ANNALS OF THE NAVY.

GERMANS CAUGHT NAPPING.

LONDON, April 24th.

A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* interviewed the naval men from Zeebrugge. They confidently assert that they caught the Germans napping, instancing how the men of the destroyers found the guns covered with tarpaulin. During the whole operation rain poured down. The participants apparently confirm the destruction of the dock gates. They state that they saw the waters of the canal rushing out and the ships inside straining their masts. A Gallipoli hero said that as far as the noise was concerned the explosions on the mole and the hurricane of crashing shells made a tenfold hell.

A DESTROYER'S DARING ACTION.

It appears that one of the lost British destroyers was one of those which entered the harbour and began daringly torpedoing the German destroyers lying under shelter of the mole.

It was ultimately sunk by terrific point-blank gun-fire.

Owing to the mist and rain the attacking ships got within half-a-mile of the harbour before picking up the mole light. The German defences discovered the British just as they located the mole light, and a blaze of starlight brilliant silhouetted the attacking cruiser, whereupon the enemy concentrated a terrific shelling of all calibres, including 17-inch guns. Although hit, the cruiser steamed on and was seen to round the head of the mole and reach the harbour.

ENEMY GUNS DESTROYED.

The cruiser got alongside the mole and landed a large party of men accompanied by marines.

Some special gangways were broken by shell-fire, increasing the difficulties of disembarkation, while heavy machine-gunning gave a reception to the raiders. One by one the guns of the mole were destroyed. The flame-throwers attacked the munition stores, etc. The mole contained valuable seaplane hangars, a large railway shed, ammunition sheds and naval store-sheds, which bristled with guns.

Meanwhile, covered by the operations proceeding on the mole, the blockships approached the harbour, anchored at the entrance, and were sunk within 25 minutes.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SMOKE SCREEN.

When the landing parties had completed their work after remaining ashore an hour, the men were taken aboard at a given signal and the damaged cruiser began to return. Among hundreds of shells fired at her, one 17-inch had struck the upper works forward, injuring the steering-gear. She signalled to her escort ships for assistance, but under her own steam managed to reach the protecting cruisers. An eye-witness said that when he saw the damage he scarcely believed it possible that the

cruiser could have floated. When coming out of the harbour, the flames shot from funnels 10 feet high. Despite her years she must have made the fastest time she had ever performed.

Full details of how the attacking ships could reach the harbour and effect the return journey despite the closeness of the range have not transpired, but doubtless it was due to the efficiency of the smoke-screens mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes.

UNION JACK FLYING ON THE MOLE.

The crew of the concrete ship at Zeebrugge state that the attack was opened by a shot from the *Vindictive* smashing a lighthouse on the mole, when a beam of the lighthouse came round. The ship had two boats, one of which was smashed and the crew jumped to the other. When the ship was sinking, the boat, packed with men, was heavily fired on by salvo, including nine-inch shells, but it safely reached the *Vindictive*. It is stated that the Union Jack was left flying on the mole.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

LONDON, April 24th.

Nothing in the Naval War hitherto has aroused such enthusiasm as the Ostend-Zeebrugge raid. It is hailed as ranking with the most gallant operations in the annals of the Navy, recalling the famous cutting-out expeditions of a century ago.

A succession of fighting episodes has marked the more aggressive spirit in the Dover command since Admiral Keyes's appointment, but this is the most considerable incident yet recorded.

The newspapers pay a tribute not merely to the initiative, resource and daring displayed, but to the fine staff work and elaborate preparations. These included rehearsals, which were carried on for weeks, but secrecy was so well maintained that the Germans were completely surprised. The most inspiring feature is the alacrity of the Naval men to face certain death. The fall of many gallant men is deplored, but it increases Great Britain's love for her Navy.

"WE ARE THE BLOCK LADS!"

The heroes of the expedition were recorded the most rousing reception on their return to the south-east port. There were moving scenes as the bodies were landed, and then the wounded were carried, or themselves hobbled ashore. All were most jubilant, despite the exhausting exertions of the night. Six lorry-loads of heroes were driven along the sea-front to the station in the highest spirits, shouting, "We are the block lads!"

The men were very reluctant to talk beyond saying they had accomplished their mission. Some said they were landed for an hour and subjected to terrific machine-gun fire, which was returned with interest. Some special gangways were broken. One Gallipoli veteran said that while it lasted it was much hotter than the landing at the Dardanelles. The return was carried out in the most orderly manner at a given signal. When they returned to the cruiser they found her decks torn up by enemy fire. Few of the crew escaped injury.

The members of the landing party affirm that they destroyed every gun on the Mole, and destroyed all the sheds, exploding stores and munitions. Some assert that the Germans shouted, "It's Americans," and bolted from the batteries, whose guns were then destroyed, while other marines attacked the sheds with flame-throwers. It was also affirmed that the dock-gates at Zeebrugge harbour were blown up.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING. Some destroyers actually entered the harbour and took observations. The men boarded some of the anchored German destroyers, clubbing the crews when they hurried up the hatchways.

One German destroyer, trying to leave, was rammed, cut in two, and sunk.

RESULTS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

Naval experts believe the results of the raid will be of paramount importance, not only by sealing the Zeebrugge hornets' nest, but because the raid is probably connected with contemplated greater operations. They point out that success must be judged not merely by the material but also by the moral results, for while appealing to the traditional fighting spirit of the Navy it has shown the enemy that he can be attacked as well as being the attacker. The German Navy has been boasting of its initiative, but it has not attempted anything so dashing as this.

Following the Kattegat and Heligoland sweeps, this raid, it is assumed, foreshadows continued liveliness on the sea.

The *Daily Express* understands that the officer mentioned by Sir E. Geddes as killed was Wing-Commander Frank Brock, son of the well-known fireworks manufacturer.

EXPLOSIONS FELT AT DOVER.

The naval raid gunfire was heard at Dover, and the explosion of the blocking vessels shook the town.

A crowd cheered the returning warships.

THE ZEEBRUGGE OPERATIONS.

The following are the concluding portions of the message published yesterday:

LONDON, April 23rd.

The results, so far as they are known, are that at Ostend two blockships were grounded and abandoned after being blown up. I cannot say yet whether they have definitely accomplished their objective. It was too misty for aerial observations, but the reports from the officers concerned, as far as they could see in the darkness, indicate that they were slightly off their course.

This attack was primarily intended to engage the attention of the garrison on the Mole, thereby allowing the blockships to enter the harbour. Without an attack on the Mole that would have been impossible; as the attack on the Mole accomplished this, it was successful.

The casualties to the personnel, as would be expected in a hazardous adventure of this kind, were heavy proportionately to the number engaged.

All three ships withdrew successfully. So far the only British losses reported in craft were a destroyer sunk by gunfire off the Mole, and two coastal motor-boats, and two motor-launches are missing.

The Admiralty is of opinion that the greatest possible credit is due to the Vice-Admiral at Dover and all the officers and men for this very gallant undertaking. (Cheers.) The whole operation had been worked out most carefully in detail, and it appears to have been carried out with signal success. The co-operation of all the units engaged and the synchronisation of all phases of the operation have been most remarkable. As the forces engaged have not yet all returned to their bases, it was impossible to give further information at present, but the information available showed that the entrance to the Bruges Canal is probably effectively blocked, and considerable material damage was done.

Mr. McKenna, on behalf of the House, congratulated the Navy upon a very gallant action. (Cheers.)

HIS MAJESTY'S ADMIRATION.

LONDON, April 24th.

His Majesty the King has sent the following message to the Vice-Admiral at Dover: "I heartily congratulate you and your forces on the marked success of last night's operations. The splendid gallantry displayed under exceptionally hazardous circumstances fills me with pride and admiration."

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT. FIGHTING DEVELOPING WITH GREAT RAPIDITY.

LONDON, April 24th.

The renewal of the great battle was fully expected, nevertheless the opening stages have been awaited with intense interest. Apparently the fighting is developing with great rapidity. The enemy is again employing huge masses and he is certain to suffer immense losses, because our gunners are most advantageously posted.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "A minor operation eastward of Rohrey was completely successful. In addition to the ground gained, we captured 150 prisoners and a number of machine-guns."

We also slightly improved our position this morning in the neighbourhood of Meteren, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

There was considerable enemy gas-shelling at Villers-Bretonneux.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

We carried out several long-distance reconnaissances yesterday and took many photographs.

We brought down eight and drove down six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

GERMANS OPEN HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, April 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There was increased hostile artillery firing, yesterday forenoon and evening on the bulk of the front, particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, the Scarpe Valley, and sectors northward of Bethune, and northward and north-eastward of Bailloul."

The Germans at dusk, in attacking north-westward of Albert, met a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and were driven back.

Strong hostile attacks last evening near Draconville were repulsed by the French, after sharp fighting. French and British artillery inflicted severe loss.

The enemy's artillery at night-time were active, and a heavy bombardment was opened early this morning along practically the whole British front from northward of Albert to the junction with the French, southward of the Somme.

STRONG INFANTRY ATTACKS IN PROGRESS.

Strong infantry attacks are in progress in the Albert sector and between the Somme and the Ancre.

There was heavy hostile shelling early this morning between Givenchy and Robecq.

Our artillery dispersed enemy concentrations in the neighbourhood of Merville.

GERMANS REFRAIN FROM STRIKING.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states: "Notwithstanding the concentration of men and guns at various points, the Germans still refrain from striking. Prisoners report that there is much sickness, epidemic and trench-foot, adding that the rations are inadequate to the needs of the fighting soldiers."

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

An interesting document has been found which throws light on Richthofen's destruction. It is a request from the Aviation Group Commander to the First Pursuit Squadron, commanded by Richthofen, and reads as follows: "An airman reports that it is impossible to fly over the Ancre in a westerly direction on account of strong enemy opposition. I request that the aerial barrage may be forced back in order that a reconnaissance to the Marais-du-Duch-Villers line may be carried out."

A more convincing testimonial to our activity in the air could scarcely be conceived. This morning we carried out a successful operation east of the Clarence River with the object of straightening our line.

SIGNS OF NEW PHASE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: "There were more definite signs this morning of the approaching new phase of the enemy offensive. Enemy artillery were more active on the whole front south of Arras, particularly on the southern flank of our line."

We have improved our positions by successful minor operations, otherwise there is no change in the general situation.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A German wireless official message states: "The English have been active between Lens and Albert. The enemy lost prisoners in repeated attempts to recapture ground at Aveluy-Wood and in an attempt to capture the railway north of Arras on both sides of the Bouzincourt and Aveluy road."

RAILWAYS BEHIND THE LINES.

LONDON, April 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law mentioned that in 1917 alone 900 miles of broad gauge and 1,000 miles of light railways had been constructed behind our lines.

FIFTH ARMY'S WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, April 24th.

The withdrawal of the Fifth Army at St. Quentin was the subject of a series of questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law said there was not the slightest justification for the suggestion that this portion of the line was taken over contrary to the judgment of Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig. The arrangements were made entirely by the Anglo-French Military Authorities, and it was untrue that Sir Douglas Haig protested against taking the extra line from the French.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, April 24th.

A communiqué states: "Between the Somme and the Ancre the hostile bombardment became very violent at night-time on the Franco-British front, notably in the region of Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard-en-Santerre. Our artillery energetically replied."

LATER.

FRENCH SHELL KILL A GERMAN GUN CREW.

PARIS, April 24th.

It is stated that a French shell killed the whole crew of a German long-range gun. Hence, Paris has not been bombarded for two days.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 24th.

A communiqué states: "There is great reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and west of Noyon. There was no infantry action."

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPERATIONS IN MACEDONIA.

ENEMY ATTACK STOPPED.

PARIS, April 24th.

A Macedonian communiqué states: "There is infantry and artillery activity along the whole front. Our artillery stopped an enemy attack on positions west of Prespa."

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY URGED TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 24th.

In connection with the Swiss reports of the arrival of Austro-Hungarian troops in Belgium, it is noteworthy that the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* urges Austro-Hungary to take the offensive, owing to the despatch of Italian troops to the Western Front.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

ARAB FORCES ATTACK MAAN.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A Hedjaz official report states: "Arab forces, under King Hedjaz, carried out effective demolitions on the Hedjaz Railway, northward and southward of Maan. They successfully attacked the outer defences of Maan and reached Maan station. Subsequently they withdrew to the outer defences, which they still hold. Between April 11th and 17th they captured 322 prisoners."

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

RICHTHOFFEN'S DEATH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, April 23rd.

The German official account says that von Richthofen was apparently forced to land in the enemy lines in consequence of a motor defect. He landed smoothly, and as he was pursuing an opponent at the time, he apparently fell a victim to a chance hit from the ground.

A DEEP WOUND FOR GERMAN AIR FORCE.

AMSTERDAM, April 24th.

The Commander of the German Air Forces, in an obituary notice on the death of Richthofen, says: "His death is a deep wound for the entire Air Forces."

RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, April 24th.

It is officially reported that an air raid alarm was given at 11.30 p.m. and ended at 1.02 a.m. No aircraft passed the barrage.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN IRELAND.

THE "TIMES" ON THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ISSUE.

LONDON, April 24th.

The *Times*, in a leading article referring to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Ireland in placing themselves at the head of the anti-conscription movement, says: "It says much for the forbearance of the British people that so little protest has been made by the public against this action, which raises an issue of tremendous gravity. It goes far deeper than a mere question of expediency in forcing military service on Irishmen. It is nothing less, at bottom, than the old claim of a powerful religious organisation to defy law of the land in a matter which is not even remotely religious."

The *Times* proceeds to say that the responsibility of the Irish Catholic Bishops is incalculably serious and must not be forgotten. "In throwing down the challenge to the Imperial Parliament the Roman Hierarchy has done far more than repeat their old obscure interruption as individuals in the Home Rule controversy. They have openly assumed the right to interfere as a Church in politics, and in so doing they have shaken to its foundations the whole edifice of religious toleration in these islands."

SENSATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

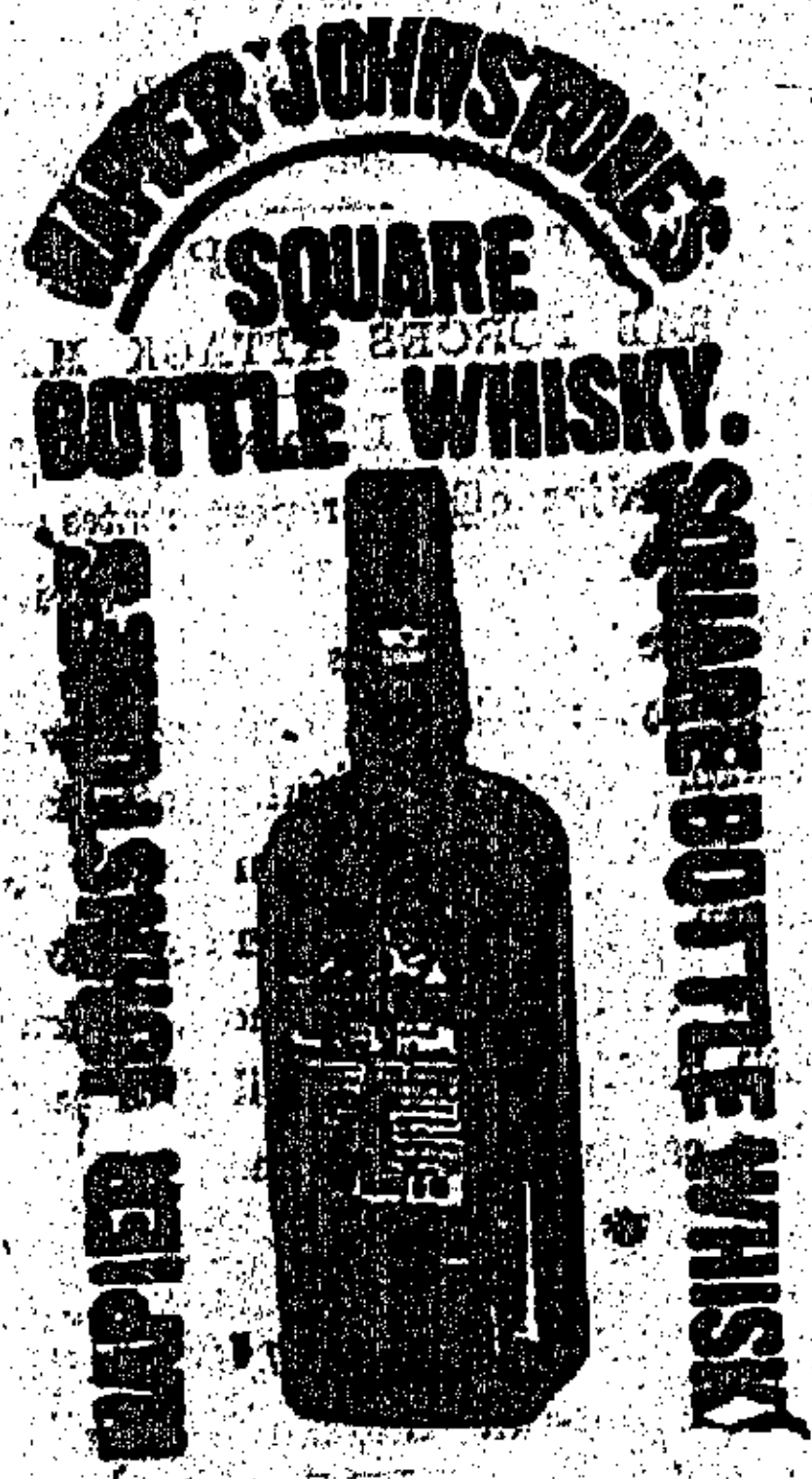
INDIAN CONSPIRATOR KILLS ANOTHER IN COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24th.

Ram Singh, one of the 33 prisoners in the Indian conspiracy trial, shot at and killed another Hindu prisoner, Ramachandra, with an automatic pistol at the close of the morning session of the Supreme Court. Chandra was walking across the room when Singh, who was seated at the Counsel's table, fired. Immediately the United States Marshal fired across the crowded Court-room and killed Singh, who fell close to the District Attorney. The spectators were in a state of panic, but order was quickly restored. The Judge, who was just leaving the room, returned and ordered the remaining defendants to be taken into custody. It is a mystery how Singh secured a revolver, as all the defendants were examined on arrival.

(Continued on Page 6)

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Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chamulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songhwa.

Hongkong and its Dependencies, Macao,

Far East Indo-China.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Hai Phong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
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Sarawak.	Labuan.
Brunei.	British North Borneo.

Malay States.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Krangang.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
Singapore.	Malacca.	Prov. Wellesley.

Strait Settlements.

Netherlands India.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUPERHUMAN ENDURANCE
AND COURAGE.HOW ONE OF THE WILTSHIRES
WON THE V.C.

LONDON, April 24th.

The names were published on Thurs-
day of three new recipients of the Vic-
toria Cross, including Lieutenant R. F.
Hayward, of the Wiltshires, who, while
commanding his company, displayed al-
most superhuman endurance and the
rarest courage. He was buried, wound-
ed in the head, and deafened during the
first day operations, had his arm shat-
tered two days later, and subsequently, was
again seriously injured in the head, but
he refused to leave his men until his
collapse, although the enemy were inces-
santly attacking. He continued to move
in the open from trench to trench, abso-
lutely regardless of his own safety, con-
centrating entirely on the reorganising
of the defences and encouraging his men.
The complete failure of many of the most
determined attacks on his trenches was
almost entirely due to his magnificent
example and ceaseless energy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP
ESTIMATES.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Sir William E. Brunyate, K.C.M.G.,
Acting Financial Adviser to the Egyptian
Government, in a note on cotton, says:—
The phenomenal increase in the price of
cotton has been maintained. He
estimates that the 1917 cotton crop, will
yield E.250,000,000, as against
E.239,000,000, in 1916.

The Empire Cotton Growing Com-
mittee in London are strongly pressing
for the resumption of reclamation
schemes in the Nile delta, which were
suspended at the outbreak of war; but
labour resources are at present being
employed for military purposes.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
IN CANADADRASTIC PENALTIES FOR NON-
COMPLIANCE.

OTTAWA, April 24th.

In connection with the National
Registration in June the Government
has ordered that all residents in Canada
over sixteen years of age must register.

The penalties for non-compliance will
be a fine, or imprisonment, or both;
disfranchisement, deprivation of the
right to hold any position or employ-
ment, or to earn wages in the employ-
ment of others; or to hold any public
office; or to travel by rail or by boat,
or use hotels or restaurants.

Persons employing a defaulter, or
selling him a railway or steamboat
ticket or supplying him with board and
lodging, will be liable to the same
penalties.

The scheme is intended to provide in-
formation respecting labour resources of
Canada. Although conscription of
labour is not contemplated, the Regis-
tration Board will be empowered to name
industries in which men of certain ages
must not be employed.

"A BANKRUPTCY OF COMMU-
NICATIONS."THE CONDITION OF GERMAN
RAILWAYS.

AMSTERDAM, April 24th.

In the Reichstag in the course of a
discussion on the railways, a Progressive
Deputy remarked:—"Judging from the
state of things on our railways and the
condition of the material, we are ap-
proaching a bankruptcy of communi-
cations."

EARLIER CABLES.

GROWING FEELING OF
PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, April 24th.

The existence of a growing feeling of
pessimism in Germany owing to the
suspension of the offensive and the re-
cognition that the effects of sub-
marine warfare have not borne out their
hopes, is disclosed in significant articles
in the *Westen Zeitung* and *Koelnische
Volks Zeitung*. The papers, after reveal-
ing that the Higher Command's failure
is being discussed in "quarters" where
more sense might be expected, ad-
minister palliatives which are obviously
officially inspired.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING
FAVOURABLY.

AMSTERDAM, April 23rd.

The *Handelsblatt* mentions a number
of outstanding questions between Holland
and Germany, which are now the subject
of negotiation, including the German
method of examining ships for contraband,
also the export from Holland of second-
hand goods to Germany.

The paper says that the said and
grave question is not settled, but the
negotiations are proceeding favourably.

THE ALLEGED ULTIMATUM.

THE HAGUE, April 23rd.

Nothing is known in competent quar-
ters of the alleged German ultimatum
threatening to occupy Dutch ports unless
certain demands are conceded.

LATER.

GERMANY'S POST WAR SCHEMES.

LONDON, April 24th.

The *Times* Hague Correspondent
states:—Reports, emanating from German
sources in Holland suggest that Ger-
many may demand that raw material,
for example rubber, from the Dutch
colonies, shall be guaranteed to Germany
immediately after the war. It is further
suggested that Germany expect to be able
to force Holland to accept such condi-
tions as would compel Germany's enemies
formally to occupy Dutch Colonies, which
throw Holland completely into German
hands.

DUTCH COLONIAL SHARES

DECLINING.

Dutch Colonial shares have recently
shown a rapid decline.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN
ADMIRALTY STATISTICS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Admiralty announces the discon-
tinuance of the weekly shipping returns.
For these will be substituted information
as to the gross tonnage lost, also the
tonnage of sailings to and from the
United Kingdom monthly, which will be
published on the 21st of each month,
approximately.

The tables of merchant tonnage lost
from all causes last month show that the
British total was 216,000 tons and the
combined Allied and Neutral total 169,000
tons.

The first quarter of 1918 aggregated
1,194,000 tons, of which the British share
was 688,000 and that of the others 436,000.
Last quarter's total was the lowest re-
corded.

The highest aggregate was in the second
quarter of last year, when the British
losses were 1,362,000 and those of the
others 875,000.

The highest month's losses were in
April of last year when the British were
655,000 and the others 339,000.

The Ministry of Shipping announces
that the tonnage of steamships exceeding
500 gross tons to and from the United
Kingdom, but excluding coast-wise and
cross-channel traffic, was in March
7,296,000 tons, which was the highest since
October of last year, when it was
6,908,000 tons.

THE MAN-POWER APPEAL

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SELECTIVE
CONSCRIPTION BILL.

ST. JOHN'S, April 24th.

The Newfoundland Legislature was
opened by the Governor, whose speech
announced a selective Conscription Bill
rendering all unmarried men and child-
less widowers, between the ages of 10-35,
liable to military service in four classes,
each covering a period of five years. The
Supreme Court is to be constituted an
Exemption Tribunal.

REPATRIATION OF WAR

PRISONERS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to
Mr. P. Snowden, Mr. J. P. Hope said
that prisoners of war were eligible for re-
patriation (as distinct from internment
in a neutral country) on health grounds
only, according to the Anglo-German
schedule of disabilities. The dates of
capture have not affected the question of
repatriation, and the Allies considered
that a general exchange of prisoners was
impracticable.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 24th.

Silver is quoted 47d per ounce.
Sellers are holding back, and the market
is steady.

LATER.

Silver is quoted 48d. There are small
offerings, and the market is firm.

FACTORY EXPLOSIONS IN
AUSTRIA.

ZURICH, April 24th.

The newspaper *Graserpost* states that
two large powder factories at Glasen-
bach, near Salzburg, were mysteriously
blown up. There were many casualties,
Sabotage is suspected.

LATER.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

PARIS, April 24th.

Thirty-five persons were killed and
nineteen were injured in the explosion
at Blumenau powder factory, Lower
Austria, which is a great centre for the
production of picric acid.

CLERGY AND WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and
eighteen Bishops met at Lambeth Palace
and unanimously resolved to adopt the
Bishop of London's calling-up plan,
mentioned on April 21st.

GERMANY'S WAR MINISTERS'
CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, April 23rd.

In the Reichstag the Minister for
War, speaking on the Army Estimates,
said some detachments on the Western
Front had lost two-thirds of their com-
pany leaders. The losses were quite
normal, and in some cases remarkably
small, which was mainly attributed to
the infantry and machine-gun fire.
Therefore, wounds were light. A great
number of wounded had already returned
to the front.

LATER.

The Minister for War claimed that
the Germans break-through in the West
was 60 kilometres deep and that 100,000
British troops were captured, and 1,500
guns. "Moreover, we have thrown back
the French across the Oise-Aisne canal
and defeated the British at Armentieres,
capturing 20,000 prisoners and 250 guns."
He dwelt upon the difficulties of bring-
ing up German reinforcements. The
enemy has again found points of
vantage, of which he is making use,
thereby necessitating a continuation
of the battle.

LABOUR'S ADMIRATION FOR
THE ARMY.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The National Executive of the Labour
Party have resolved and expressed their
deep gratitude to and admiration for the
Army's heroic resistance to the terrible
onslaughts. Such magnificent courage
and resolution is consistent with the best
British traditions and imposes an im-
perative obligation upon all sections of
the community to assist by skill, energy
or substance to carry on the great work
of liberation in which the Army is
engaged in order that our joint efforts
will result in the final overthrow of
militarism and secure a lasting demo-
cratic peace for the world.

OVERSTAFFED GOVERNMENT
OFFICES.

AN UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—
We have almost unconsciously drifted
into an attitude of mind which regards
the appalling waste of money and labour
in Government Departments as a land-
able subject for humour, whether in our
comic papers or in ordinary conversa-
tion; and I believe that it is only by an
uncompromising attitude on the part of
the Press that anything will be done to
remedy the present state of affairs.

Allow me to give you three haphazard
instances which happen to have come
under my notice to-day.

1.—I entered a Government office, and
found three young women having tea.
They cheerfully announced that they had
nothing to do and had had no work for
several weeks.

2.—A lady, who entered a Government
office simply to "do her bit," tells me
that a few days ago she went to the head
of her department and complained that
her work did not occupy more than a
fraction of her time, and asked for some-
thing more to do. She was immediately
given a rise of 10s. a week and set to
supervise a number of other girls equal-
ly at their wits' end to employ their time.
Her work now consists of seeing that
they are sufficiently supplied with need-
work to prevent them from getting out
of hand.

3.—A business friend, a manufacturer
of goods most important to the efficiency
of the nation, tells me that to-day one
of his staff, a school girl of almost per-
fect inefficiency, to whom he was paying
the really ludicrous sum of 25s. a week,
has left to fill a post in a Government
office at 25s. a week.

Apart from the awful waste of public
money in all this, what of the effect upon
industry where employers cannot replace
members of their staffs who have been
called up by efficient substitutes at prices
which they can afford to pay, and simply
dare not exact efficient work from their
remaining personnel, well knowing that
at the slightest criticism an employee
will flounce off to the golden paradise
of a general Ministry?

The fact that one is almost ashamed to
write such a letter, for the mere reason
that it is so stale, surely points to the
overwhelming necessity for action by
the Cabinet.

A MACEDONIAN MORNING.

THE SENTRY AND HIS PARENTS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "TIMES".]

At half-past 5 the Sentry was on duty.
The mist, wet white, and woolly, hung
drops of moisture upon the tangled
strands of wire in front of him, clung to
his cap and clothes, and there turned to
water, dripped from his bayonet on to
his rifle, and soaked his hands and chilled
them with a cold more numbing than
frost. The grass, long and tangled, at his
feet was soaked and dripping. A lonely
frog splashed in a puddle a yard away.
Else was there neither sound nor move-
ment. The white world had forgotten in
a night its sorrows, its wars, its moun-
tains, and its heaven. It might have been
the moment before creation, but for the
solid ground underfoot.

The stillness, and the mist had imbued
the Sentry with their own spirit. He
stood motionless. But the strange,
mystifying influence of mountain clouds
impaired not the imagination, but rather
sharpened it. From half-past 5 until the
fog for hours "stand down" the
mind entertains bright visions of gun-
fire and a rum ration. Between the
thoughts of those delectable things and the
realization of wet clothes and a wet world
there is a whole field of philosophy. Long
letters home are composed in that hour.
The first stanzas of new poems and the
still unpublished book flash into being.
We know exactly what is wrong with the
world. We were there an audience between
us and that wire we could address it in
Ciceronian phrases upon the cause, and
remedy of War—not only this War, but
all wars. And from that the mind flies
back to one's own part in a war that has
certainly not yet stopped. We wonder
why we didn't join the Flying Corps;
precisely what we should say if ever we
had to face the president of a Court-
martial, and a score of other important
things.

In meditations such as these, the Sentry
noticed that he could see his breath. It
vanished at once, swallowed by the mist.
Something all-enchanting, silent, and
mysterious, something that he could not
understand, gathered and absorbed the
very breath of his lungs. That was a
symbol surely. In the white mist he read
the Seal of his double destiny. Things of
the immediate moment strove with things
immemorial for the possession of him, the
silent whiteness. Nature and civiliza-
tion were divorced and were now quarrel-
ling over the possession of him, their
child. It is unpleasant to be the child of
parents at variance.

At last, a score of miles away, beyond
the plain, and high among the mountains,
the mist rolled back, leaving a channel
of light between a distant peak and the
Sentry. It was remarkable that the sun
had flashed upon that peak, had painted
it in gold and pink, and built around
its base in snowy clouds a city of fairy-
land, whence minarets and mosques and
palaces pointed their feathery tops
towards the one piece of blue sky yet
visible. For the peak was far away in
the west. But that is the sort of paradox
that delights the sun. No wonder some-
times think him a god whose influence begin
to work so far from the doors of his palace.
And soon these only, but south and
north, the great red and grey bastions
began to show through the thinning mist,
crowned here and there with broad
patches of green and russet, gold, brown,
and crimson. It was as if some band of
angels swept back the snow from the door-
way of a giant's house.

Lastly, and while yet the rolled-up mist
clung in great folds about the bases of
the mountains, the plain shone back a
thousand feet below the Sentry, yet in the
freshness of the morning, seeming within
reach of an extended hand. The trees and
shrubs, the little fields and hedges,
the dark green ravines, and wide
patches of bleached grass lay visible with
a clarity unknown in colder latitudes.
The world, it seemed, was seen through
a microscope, and might be noted to the
last leaf and the last blade of grass. And
there above, springing up for majesty
work so far from the doors of his palace.
And soon these only, but south and
north, the great red and grey bastions
began to show through the thinning mist,
crowned here and there with broad
patches of green and russet, gold, brown,
and crimson. It was as if some band of
angels swept back the snow from the door-
way of a giant's house.

A thousand birds—daws, finches, crows,
and magpies—rose in tumultuous flight
from the soaking thorn bushes and
flushed their wet wings in the golden
light. No wonder in the days before
the war, when the first cold of autumn
from his blue curtain and found his
handiwork good. But the turning of
clouds goes forward for ever, and grimly
now where torn ground makes way for
trenches and gun emplacements.

The birds flowed in a fine stream of
life round the hill out across the plain
and back again to the trees and thorn
bushes to chatter, caw, and chirp
their complete agreement with the Divine
pronouncement. A single eagle floated
like a lifeless thing from a crag, like a
shape thrown out into space by an unseen
hand, and hung, motionless, as "a black
star of day," halfway between earth and
heaven.

Suddenly in the blue shadows that still
clung about the ravine among the foot-
hills there was a flicker of sinister light.
Followed by a crash. Something scream-
ed through the crystal air and burst into
shivers a mile away. Civilization had
begun another day's work. There is
nothing like a clear morning for register-
ing a barrage. The Sentry remembered
whose child he was, and crept back to his
trench. The gunfire was cold, and the
ram was not there.

While Ford Motor Company officials
refuse to discuss the subject, it is under-
stood from good authority that the
company will make light "tanks" for the
United States and the Allies on a wholesale
scale. The Ford "tank" is to be much
smaller than the British and French
machines. It will carry a driver and a
machine-gun operator and be driven by
two gasoline engines of standard type.
It will have the usual caterpillar trac-
tion.

"ASAHI BEER."



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THE NEW FRENCH THERAPY

THERAPY No. 1
THERAPY No. 2
THERAPY No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH THERAPY
THERAPY No. 1
THERAPY No. 2
THERAPY No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH THERAPY
THERAPY No. 1
THERAPY No. 2
THERAPY No. 3

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY
SECURING HER STRENGTH FOR
ALL TIME.

Dr. Alfred Lanick's book on "Clearness About War Aims," contains much that is interesting on the military measures which, in the writer's view, are necessary for Germany's future security. Dr. Lanick is a writer employed by the Imperial Propaganda Department for the Enlightenment of Foreign Countries, and his book has been published by the well-known propaganda publishers, the politische Verlagsgesellschaft of Leipzig.

Dr. Lanick begins by asserting that should Germany's enemies by unable at the Peace Conference to obtain the conditions they desire they will inevitably regard a peace concluded to their disadvantage as inconclusive, and will await a favourable opportunity when they may begin a war with better prospects of destroying the Central Powers. For this reason it must be Germany's main effort to secure a durable peace, and this can only be done by emerging from the war stronger, than she entered it, stronger than her enemies, and by taking such steps as will secure her superior strength for all time.

MIGHT MUST BE SECURED.

The author maintains that treaties alone and unsupported cannot guarantee the security which Germany must have. "The best arrangement is that which extends our military power and possibilities." He proceeds: "Might can assume various forms. A strong army is might; a better internal military organisation than that possessed by other Powers is might; higher intellectual training and better technical knowledge are might; riches are might; a great population is might; the possession of iron and coal regions and of abundant agricultural land is might. We must therefore see to it, at the Peace Conference, that we secure as much as possible all these forms of power, and that we win them at the expense of our enemies. It must be our aim to secure this might in such a way as to be able to undertake it, and that they will never again entertain the thought that a time may come when they will be able to attempt the destruction of the Central Powers."

The following passage is interesting: "In order to protect ourselves from the destructive will of our enemies for all time—and this will to destroy us will exist in the future—we must first of all obtain those strategic extensions of our frontiers which in the opinion of our naval and military experts are necessary for our security. Further, we must add to this so much territory as in the opinion of our economic authorities will guarantee us our economic development. These territories must be politically advantageous and compatible with a healthy principle of nationality. For this reason there must be no sort of timidity at the adoption of measures which may seem to be temporarily harsh, such, for example, as the deportation of a whole population. For such measures serve to eliminate the possibility of a future war, and therefore conform to the high moral object of a world-peace."

A WESTERN MARCH ON THE CHANNEL.

After this prologue Dr. Lanick asks: "What territories come into consideration either for the purpose of frontier regulation or for purposes of annexation? The final answer can only be given by a responsible Government, which is in the best position to weigh advantages and disadvantages, and which has experts at its disposal. But we can nevertheless express desires, and it is expected that at the Peace Conference these desires will be found to be those also of our responsible statesmen."

First of all, we wish to see a Western march on the Channel under German protection, not an independent Belgium which would again be in a position to become an advanced military work for our enemies. We must hold Verdun, Belfort, and the entire fortress chain of Eastern France; we must hold this firmly in our possession as the best guarantee against the everlasting disaster which has characterised warlike France ever since the time of Caesar. The military situation at the end of the war will show us whether such demands can be put forward. Here we are only dealing with what we wish, and what is absolutely necessary for us."

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

It is interesting to compare Dr. Lanick's views about an arrangement on the Eastern frontier with the peace conditions as formulated by Herr von Kühlmann. He writes: "A satisfied Poland would be more desirable than one that is dissatisfied, and the extension of the Baltic march to Lake Peipus means a larger territorial extension than a frontier on the Windau or Dyvina. The military situation at the end of the war will decide this."

"Our military and political experts must decide whether we shall now annex what is necessary for the maintenance of our food supplies, or whether we must wait for a future war to secure the land we want. The same idea must dominate us everywhere—in the West with reference to our coal and iron supplies, in the East with reference to our food supplies. All other considerations must be thrust to one side. If we do not secure what we want now we shall be rendered defenceless in a coming war, and the German nation will be left at the mercy of its enemies. The more might we are at the peace the greater will be our ability to compel our enemies to give us all that we desire for the well of humanity. For we know that peace is secure so long as power dwells in German hands."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE COURAGE OF BELGIUM.

[BY CHARLES VINCE.]

Belgium is to-day the most distant country in the world; its people the most unknown. Few, even of Germans themselves, succeed in surviving the extraordinary sifting and scrutiny of the military authorities, and are allowed to cross the frontier. But one or two writers who have succeeded in getting in have told something of the truth when they were out again and free from the German Press Bureau; the horrible truth of the plave raids was not to be hid; and in unexpected ways we get odd pathetic glimpses of that mysterious and unhappy people, cut off from the rest of the world. We know a little of their hopes and their courage, and how they keep these things alive in their hearts. We know how in Brussels for a time, even if no longer now, the last brave notices of Burgomaster Max were preserved mysteriously on the hoardings and were still read by the people of Brussels, who knew them already by heart. We know, too, how they refused to live by the German time, or to speak, or even to understand German. But in great town men and women draw courage and hope and renew their sense of nationality from the mere presence of numbers. It must be harder for those scattered on the countryside to keep alive a hope which there is little news to feed, and to remember the King, the Government and the Army of Belgium (still holding the last strip of its country free) when they can hardly ever hear of them.

One of the odd chances of war has given us the opportunity to catch a glimpse of a scene of courage and steadfastness in some unknown house in Flanders. We owe the thanks for it to a German prisoner. It so chanced that a German soldier who was captured in one of the battles of Flanders had recorded in his diary a talk he had about war and peace with the women of the houses in which he had been billeted. They were an old woman and her daughter of twenty-two. It must have been a frank and friendly debate between them, and the German an honest man ready to listen and to be contradicted. The two women knew something of war. They had been living so close behind the German lines that they had been moved further back by the authorities as the British Army advanced; and the German had evidently taken the opportunity to point out to them that it was those wicked English guns which had destroyed their home and that they owed their removal into safety to the kindness of the good German authorities. He was honestly puzzled that they did not, therefore, hate the English and love the Germans.

"Strange," he says, "these people whose hearts and homes the English have shelled to ruin, who have been evacuated by the German authorities because their lives were in danger and have had a house allocated to them here—(you can almost hear the pride in his voice as he dwells on the beneficence of German authorities)—in the bitterness of spirit which at times finds expression in their conversation are still wishing and hoping that the English will liberate Belgium and will be able to drive the Germans out. We we expanded to the girl that we had held our line here for three years, while the English had definitely hoped to break through our front in 1917 and had only run their head against a brick wall, she said, shrugging her shoulders, '1917 is not over yet. There are four months more!'"

It is not hard to visualise that scene in the Belgian room. The mother looking on the solid German soldier presenting his unanswerable arguments; and the girl with her frank "the English will free Belgium and will drive you Germans out"; and then her shrug and "1917 is not over yet"; and, last of all, the German shaking his head and turning away in amazement at a folly which no German can understand.

In that little scene you really have the picture of Germany's failure; she who can conquer a people but cannot understand it; she who must go through the world in that odd darkness of her own arrogance, puzzling why what is truth self-evident to her is hidden from everyone else; puzzling even when she meets in others that love of country which is the pride of her own people. And in that unnamed Belgian girl, with her steadfast hope and her ready answer, you have a figure of real heroism, a figure which (like the puzzled German soldier) stands for something more than herself. Her name is unknown, nor does it greatly matter, for she is something more than a mere personality. Yet for one reason only would we know who she is called. It is that British soldiers might go into battle with her name upon their lips, feeling her confidence in them, feeling that she was calling to them to free Belgium, even though it must be across the ruins of her own home.

BIG GUN 79 FEET LONG.

A dispatch to the *Times* from British Headquarters in the West says the new gun with which the Germans are bombarding Paris is believed to be 79 feet long and is probably capable of firing from 200 to 300 rounds without loss of accuracy. It is stated that four, perhaps seven, of these guns existed in January.

DEPORTATION.

Dr. Lanick asks his readers not to be frightened at the idea that annexations bring with them the hatred of the annexed populations, or that this hatred may bring about a new war. His answer is thoroughly characteristic of the Prussian spirit: "In order to avoid the danger of future war the populations of annexed provinces hostile to us should be deported, and this on a large scale. Even in the case of a German protectorate the right to deport hostile populations must be maintained. If we have reason to believe that the annexed population will oppose us in a future war we must not tolerate their existence either in the Empire or on the frontiers."

TOWNSHEND'S KUT
A BRIGHTER PLACE.

[FROM EDMUND CANLER.]

Mesopotamia. Kut when the troops who had taken Sann-i-yat passed by it, not through it, the day after we forced the passage of the Tigris, was a ruin. A gunboat stopped there and an officer and some blue-jackets hoisted the Union Jack. But the Army pushed by the town which had been our lodestar for over a year and our ultimate goal in the mind's eye of many.

We forgot its existence; we left no post there; it was not a place to camp in. The houses were stacked with filth. The seas that swarmed in the debris thrown out into the street leaped up and bit one's leg as one passed. The dogs had deserted the place. The cats that boldly raided the kitchens during the siege and took away many a half-starved man's dinner from under the very arms of the cook had fallen on one another.

But Kut is too important a centre to be neglected. It is a link between the Euphrates and Persia. So, in the middle of April, after Kut had been deserted nearly two months, a young political officer arrived with a grant of funds and set about the work of purging and reconstruction.

The first thing to do was to clean the place. The debris was dumped out of the houses in the street, the accumulated filth was buried and burnt; the latrines were pulled down; the dug-outs and trenches were filled up.

RIVERSIDE COLONNADE.

The first thing the young political officer built was an imposing colonnade: a bazaar along the river front. He began with a coffee shop and some retail shops which he brought up stream in mahallas (native boats) to make life endurable for the builders, who for a long time were the sole population. He collected skilled masons, men who had been employed by the Germans in the Baghdad Railway buildings and by the Turks in the repairing of Ezra's tomb 18 years ago. He rebuilt and re-roofed the old bazaars, widened old streets and built new ones.

He replanted the Sunni and Shia mosques, the Turkish bazaar, the flour mill, and the flour mill, refitting the old engine from which the Turks had removed the important parts.

The flats and shoals in the middle of the Tigris were converted into vegetable gardens, each with its oster-like screen of liquorice scrub to keep off the driving sand. The women are now winnowing peacefully in Lynch's old Serai. In a corner of the new bazaar the Arab and Kurdish police are being drilled by the Arab sergeant to English words of command.

Kut, though still partly in ruins, is a better, and cleaner town. Most of the people are back again behind their old doors, which have provided shelter in turn for British and Turkish dug-outs. The bazaars are thronged on Sundays. Nearly 5,000 have returned out of a population of 8,000. And the purpose for there is abundant labour for them in Kut and its neighbourhood. But some of the Kutawis will never come back. Eight, including the Sheikh and his sons, the Turks hanged by way of reprisal; some 40 were shot.

Townsend's house has been repaired, but the roof and balcony are still pitted with shrapnel. Seven shell-holes have been blasted into the memory of the general survives in the neighbourhood. The corners of the streets. There is Townsend-road, Delamain-road, Mollis-road, and the names of brave regiments are recorded in Dorset-road, Norfolk-street, Mahatta-row, and the like, until one comes to plain Hai-street. Every association in the nomenclature of Kut is glorious to the memory of its defenders.

BRITISH GRAVES IN GOOD ORDER. But the thing in which folk at home will be most interested is the cemetery. The long-drawn agony of the garrison who fought and endured here so staunchly to the end of starvation makes the most tragic story in our military history. One thousand seven hundred and forty-six British and Indians died of wounds and disease between December 4th and April 28th (in the siege).

In its physical aspect their resting place is an uninspiring scene, a bare mud field enclosed by a mud wall with a few stony pillars in it, and the barest of desolation all round—that is Mesopotamia. The Turks dug their trenches all along the walls, but the graves are in the open. Volunteer parties of blue-jackets, passing gunboats have landed and trimmed these mounds of earth, which are as clean-cut and defined now as in a home churchyard. A brick wall is being built round the enclosure.

The place is grassless. But grass will come in the spring. The sombre aspect of it is brought on by the land and the scrub palms are fertilised and increase in stature and shade.

Three miles below Kut is the only enemy relic in the neighbourhood—an obelisk put up by the Turks in commemoration of the fall of Kut. It is a kind of Cleopatra's Needle on a square plinth, all kiln-dried brick and plastered over; an old converted British cow-gun stands as a trophy on each side. One of the guns had tumbled forward, reversed, and though the monument was still veiled when I passed down stream in June the canvas sheeting was ultimately blown away by the wind.

GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG REJECTS PRUSSIAN PRINCES.

Inhabitants of Luxemburg, including two Judges, and also several Swiss tradesmen, who have arrived in Zurich, declare that the refusal of the young Duchess of Luxemburg to accept a Prussian Prince as a husband continues to cause the greatest irritation in Berlin royal circles. Nearly every three months new Prince is sent down to Luxemburg and the Duchess is obliged to receive him. The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, now 24 years of age, the most beautiful of six beautiful sisters, succeeded her father in 1912. All the sisters were educated by French governesses. It is said that when the Kaiser passed through Luxemburg, a fortnight after the German Army had invaded the country, and called to pay his respects, Marie Adelaide, the Grand Duchess, declined to receive him.

OFFICERS OLD AND NEW
PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

[BY PROFESSOR HENNER WILKINSON IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

Two questions have been put to me, which I will answer to the best of my knowledge and judgment. The first refers to the "Higher Command," the second to the officers of the New Army. I begin with the second. The country has not made the best use of the Territorial and temporary officers, and there is in the armies at the front a widespread feeling among these officers that they have not been given the chances that might have been theirs. As to the facts I have no doubt, for the evidence to which I have access is convincing. But as to the causes some consideration is necessary. The New Army was an improvisation. When the war began the Regular troops were sent as fast as could be to France, the Territorials were called out and set to guard communications at home or to garrison posts abroad, and new troops, both Regular and Territorial, were raised in enormous numbers. There was a great scarcity of officers, and men of the class from which in peace officers had been drawn came forward in thousands and received commissions, Territorial or temporary. To train the new troops retired officers, who rightly offered their services, were freely employed. This was all more or less satisfactory. Then after the retreat from Mons and during the struggle to seize and hold the new line between the sea and the Somme it was necessary to create staffs for the new divisions. The Regular officers of the original Expeditionary Force were freely drawn upon for the purpose. By the end of 1915 the staffs in France and elsewhere abroad, and to a great extent the officers in charge of the training establishments at home, were officers of the old Regular army, or Regular officers previously retired.

POSITION OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

During this period the Territorial officers were little appreciated. Not till after the Territorial troops had proved their value in action did it begin to be understood that many of them were well qualified and some of them very good officers indeed. The temporary officers, too, began to show their quality as the struggle continued. The position now is, and has for some time been that at the front, in the fighting, the Territorial and temporary officers furnish almost all the leaders of platoons and companies. The command of battalions is almost always in the hands of Regulars, and the Staff posts with rare exceptions are also filled by Regulars. That this should have happened is natural in the circumstances that have been described. But that it should continue would be unfortunate. The qualifications of a regimental officer are a suitable character, a familiarity with regimental duties, and some power of dealing with men. These qualities the old Regulars usually had. There were exceptions, but these may be treated as a negligible quantity. The same qualities have been acquired during three years of war by the bulk of the Territorial and new officers, though among them, too, there may be exceptions. For the command of a battalion is a somewhat higher grade of power, intelligence, and decision are required. The regimental officers of the old army are not distinguishable in these qualities from those of the Territorial and new officers. But circumstances have put the one class almost invariably into the commands and left the others in subordinate posts, with the result that not infrequently the subordinate are superior in intelligence, adaptability, and power of dealing with men to their commanding officers, who have been advanced not because they were better men or better officers, but because they were Regulars, and because it was assumed that a Regular officer must be better than a Territorial or temporary officer. No doubt in theory that might be the case. But the Regular army had been at peace for a dozen years, and Regular officers of five or ten years' service went into the war with no more experience of war than their Territorial or temporary comrades. The probability was therefore that after three years of war a percentage of Territorial or temporary officers would be in every respect the equal of their Regular comrades, and that a percentage of Regular officers would be below the general average of their own or the other classes. A determined attempt to secure the best men for promotion would ignore the accident of the various classes—Regular, Territorial, temporary—and would look for personal qualities and attainments without regard to these labels. The moment that plan is adopted there will be a great uplifting of the spirit of the army.

THE STAFF POSTS.

The qualifications for staff duties are different from those for regimental work. They imply much that is not picked up in regimental life, and has to be learned either by study or by experience on the staff. Only a small percentage of Regular officers had had the training for these tasks, and of the remainder not by any means all had the necessary qualifications. There were among the Territorials and temporary officers many whose experience in other walks of life or whose high education specially qualified them to learn quickly all that a staff officer needs to know. But the staff posts were almost always kept for Regular officers, and if new officers were attached to staffs they were set to minor tasks not suitable for developing their powers. There was little selection. When a commanding officer was asked to recommend an officer for staff work he would too often recommend not his best officer, but the one whom he could most easily spare. These are unfortunate consequences of improvisation. They are not the result of prejudice among the officers at the

head of the War Office; the prejudice, if it exists, is to be found lower down. But it should, for the good of the army, be overcome, and I believe the chief officers at the War Office are anxious to make an end of it. They will welcome the support of public opinion for the effort.

Lord Derby's recent statement hardly seems to me to meet the case. His list of numbers of the different categories employed in various capacities conveys nothing without the corresponding totals. Here is his list of the numbers holding General Staff and administrative appointments:—

Regulars	1,944
Reserve of Officers	210
Special Reserve	142
New Army	540
Territorial Force	452
Oversea Officers	30

To give this any meaning a third column is required showing the total number of officers of each class; only by comparison with the totals can the proportions employed on the Staff be ascertained. Lord Derby's top note was "How essential at the present moment is the unity of the country!" All will agree. But the unity of the army is at least as essential, and it cannot exist until the officers are all put into one class and promoted according to their qualifications now, not according to their occupations of four years ago. The superiority of the Regular officer consists in the more thorough training which he received as a professional soldier before the war began. That advantage will be in his favour in a just system of selection and promotion, for no one suggests that the Territorial or temporary officer should be preferred to the Regular. The public wish, and I believe that of the army, is that promotion and selection should depend solely upon the capacity for the duties to be performed in the post to be filled.

The first question refers to the higher commands. The fact that some officers not Regulars have attained to general rank proves that the military authorities are not prejudiced in regard to the class to which officers belong. But I think that the arrangements, due to the Press of improvisation, which I have already described, have been detrimental to the search for special ability among the Territorial and new officers, and that the importance to the army of men of extraordinary gifts and high education was not appreciated in good time. The ablest men of Oxford and Cambridge all went early to the war. The attention of the authorities was called to them nearly two years ago, and the suggestion made that some of them should be given opportunities of the best training and of advancement proportionate to the qualities they should reveal with the passage of time. But somewhere in the machine there has been obstruction. During the two years many of those to whom attention was thus drawn have been killed; of those that are still fighting the most brilliant, at this moment a captain on the Staff. I think it would be for the good of the army and the nation if the chiefs were able to be a little more insistent in the search for power among the men who gave up brilliant careers to fight for the country, who by now have become inured to the business of war, and of whom some have the force of character and the power of mind that have marked the best leaders of past times.

The public at home and all those who watch the war with the fervent desire for victory are eager to support the leaders we have: civil and military. But the leaders must give the public a little more of their confidence. We were told the other day that at Cambrai there was a "breakdown," but that no one, either the Headquarters nor the Army Command for the troops, could be blamed. That was mysterious. It would have been simpler to have explained how the "breakdown" came about. I have been so fortunate as to have been told by one who was present exactly what occurred. That known, the official statement becomes intelligible. But evidently I am not free to publish what the Government thinks must be kept secret. To my mind a plain statement of the facts would have been simpler and would have secured for the Government a heartier support than the appeal made for confidences but accompanied by reticence.

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WEATHER REPORT.

April 26th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at stations north of Amoy and increased slightly elsewhere; it remains relatively high over South China. The anti-cyclone has moved eastward to Japan, and a depression is indicated to the N.W. of Shanghai.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 3.33 inches, against an average of 10.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E. winds, moderate; fair.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: The same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Itan: The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25TH APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.97	40		SEB	4	or
Nemuro	5 a.						
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Kobe							
Nagasaki							
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Yokohama	6 a.	29.94	52	79	S	6	
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(FLIPPIN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BRUCE & CO., Canton.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 26th Apr., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 27th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 2nd May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 18 Days).

"HAIKONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 26th Apr., at Noon.
"GAITAN"	... Capt. A. R. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY, 30th Apr., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID HASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo	from	from	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS.
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGGLES at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
R. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"KAGA MARU" 12,500 tons "HIRANO MARU" 16,000 tons	26th April 11 A.M. 9th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" 12,500 tons "NIKKO MARU" 9,600 tons	18th May 11 A.M. 16th June 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"BOMBAY MARU" 8,000 tons "CEYLON MARU" 10,000 tons	26th April 29th April
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"SUWA MARU"	... WED. 16th May, at 11 A.M.
"FUSHIMI MARU"	... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila East bound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. KORI, Manager.
Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	28,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	23,000	THURS., 30th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN SOUTH TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,000	Early July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Early September.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe & valid for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAS, Agent.
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 30th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 6th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th Apr., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 5th May, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTER, 1st & 2nd Passengers Agents.
Princess Buildings, Los House Street.

